

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.2403, -24.8415,
17.0779)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.2403, -24.8415,
17.0779) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.2730,
-24.8611, 17.0792)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006109
RGB	0, 97, 9
RGB Percent	0%, 38%, 4%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6196, 0.9647
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.91, 0.62
HSL	126°, 100%, 19%
HSV	126°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	4.3240, 8.5691, 1.6845
YIQ	57.9650, -29.5640, -47.9320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

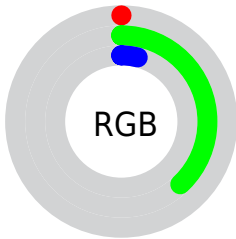
Format	Color
RYB	0, 89, 97
Decimal	24841
CIELab	35.14, -41.94, 38.34
CIElCh	35, 56.825, 137.572
Yxy	8.5694, 0.2966, 0.5878
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278214921 (0xFF006109)
YUV	57.9650, -24.1397, -50.8353
Hunter-Lab	29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792

Details

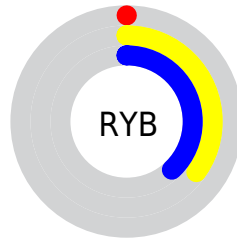
The HunterLab color $[29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $[18.0167, 34.7645, -18.6702]$, and the grayscale version is $[20.6457, -1.1016, 1.1217]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[48.0977, -31.7855, 23.6389]$, and $[14.8210, -12.7090, 8.9101]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[29.2736, -24.8615, 17.0793]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[29.4200, -24.1586, 16.5691]$.

Distribution



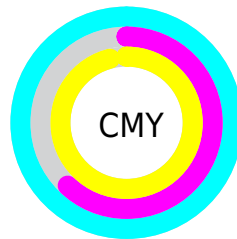
- Red (0%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.2730, -24.8611,
17.0792

■ 29.2730, -24.8611,
17.0792

■ 134.2135,
-51.0932, 42.1437

■ 21.1221, -21.0158,
13.8023

■ 48.0286, -31.6373,
23.5474

■ 13.9100, -17.0365,
9.7370

■ 58.5032, -34.7233,
26.5026

■ 7.5447, -13.2032,
5.2813

■ 69.6448, -37.6693,
29.3228

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.4158, -40.5044,
32.0346

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.7840, -43.2499,
34.6585


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 106.7219,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-45.9219, 37.2101


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 120.2055,
-48.5331, 39.7019


 29.2730, -24.8611,
17.0792


 29.2730, -24.8611,
17.0792


 29.2736, -24.8615,
17.0793

 29.4200, -24.1586,
16.5691

 29.6134, -23.2247,
15.8128

 29.8934, -21.8972,
14.8203

 30.2664, -20.1607,
13.5898

 30.7366, -18.0143,
12.1266

■ 31.3064, -15.4696,
10.4425

■ 31.9765, -12.5487,
8.5545

■ 32.7460, -9.2810,
6.4828

■ 33.6131, -5.7008,
4.2498

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



29.2736, -12.2799, 19.5831



29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792



29.2736, -30.4219, 8.4167

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



29.2736, -24.8615, 17.0793



29.2736, -9.3797, -61.2539



29.2736, 44.7886, 10.6169

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792



18.0167, 34.7645, -18.6702

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



29.2736, 46.1797, -7.4111



29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792



29.2736, 10.9577, -59.0218

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



29.2736, -24.8615, 17.0793



29.2736, -23.2311, -40.2380



29.2736, 32.5230, -35.3281



29.2736, 29.1175, 17.7676

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792



29.2736, -30.7367, -3.6412



29.2736, 32.5230, -35.3281



29.2736, 47.0679, 6.0105

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



29.2736, -24.8615, 17.0793



41.7823, -16.7813, 11.4252



32.6642, -11.3309, 19.9292



20.6879, -8.9334, 6.0605



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



29.2736, -24.8615, 17.0793



38.3147, -32.6166, 22.5198



29.7338, -21.9995, 10.3260



16.9113, -2.6486, 2.0012



34.1399, -29.0363, 20.0090



78.8686, -67.3632, 46.8389

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



18.0167, 34.7645, -18.6702



23.5720, 45.4591, -24.2359



16.4242, 29.0771, 3.2476



16.2014, 0.9521, -0.2335



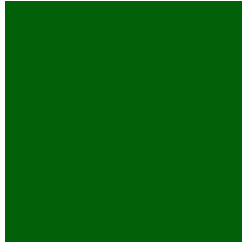
21.0069, 40.5212, -21.6669



48.4829, 93.4094, -49.1429

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

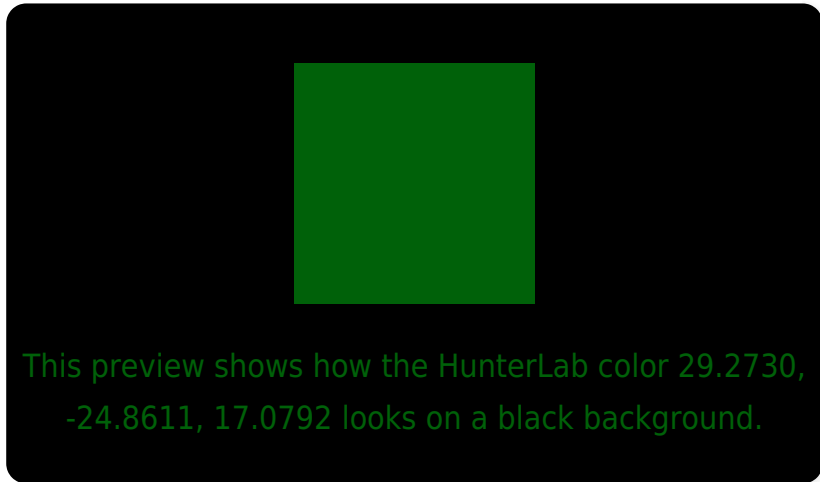
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.2730,

-24.8611, 17.0792.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792

Deuteranopia

29.3204, 1.4078, 16.4526

Tritanopia

29.4374, -10.4324, -5.3170

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792

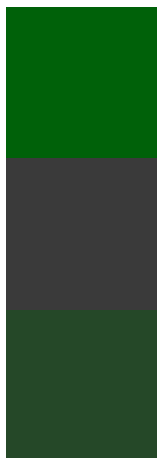
Deuteranomaly

28.0312, -12.8612, 15.8371

Tritanomaly

29.0545, -18.1385, 7.0677

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792

Achromatopsia

20.5697, -1.0975, 1.1176

Achromatomaly

22.7623, -12.6751, 8.5752

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(0, 97, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 97, 9)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 97, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 97, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(0, 97, 9) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 97, 9) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 97, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 97, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 97, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 97, 9) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.2730, -24.8611, 17.0792 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 97, 9) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 97,  
9) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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